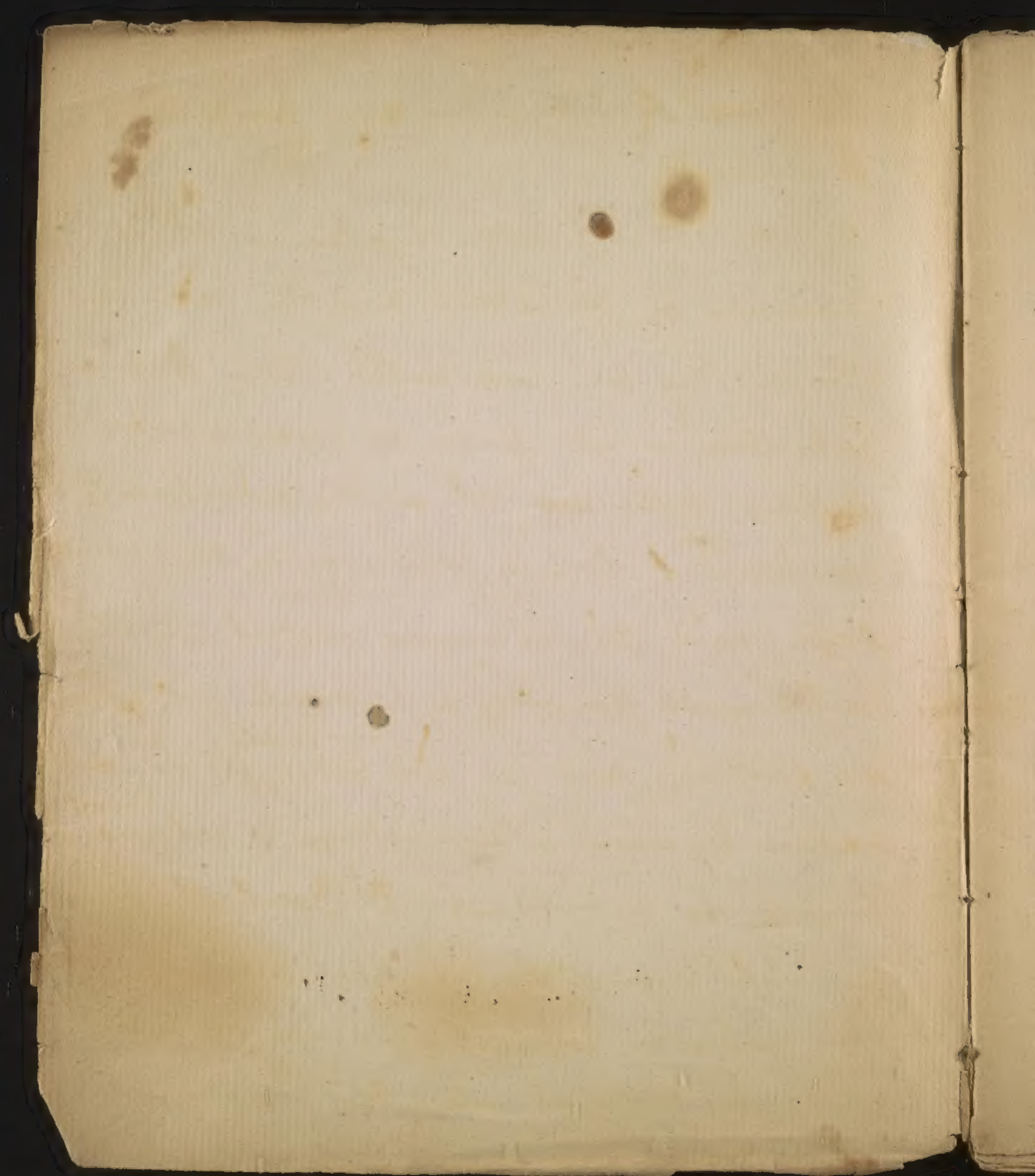


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On the Cure of fever.
after blood letting

Evacuants, and
Remedies for reducing
morbid excitement. -



1
The next Remedy under our first head of
Evacuants, is

2 Vomits. I before explained their
manner of operation and the cases in
which they are indicated. They are
forbidden in all fevers of great morbid
action. After ~~the~~ vs. or the reduction of
excitement by any other remedy, they are
safe and sometimes useful. In the
autumnal fever of a moderate grade they
are proper, and in all other ^{moderate} fevers where
nature discovers a disposition to relieve
herself by a purging. Dr Doucet speaks
in high terms of Emetics in a puerperal
fever which prevailed in Paris. ^{this} ~~fever~~
^{probably occurred in the autumn.} was probably attended with a

✓ Dr Puzos says he found them extremely
useful in the bilious fever of Upper Egypt
in its early stage. In this fever he says
the liver was constantly affected. —

Lichens at Hornach. The same remedy wd.
 have done harm in the same fever, descri-
 -bed by Dr Gordon at Aberdeen. It yielded
 only to V. — ✓

It is common to give but One Emetic
 and that in the beginning of a fever. To
 be effectual they shd. be repeated like V.
 3 or 4 times where they are indicated. I
 have given them every day or two in the
 Scabiosa Anginosa agreeably to the advice
 of Dr Wethering. They do service when they relieve
 headach, and promote breaths. Remember
 the Cases ~~the~~ formerly mentioned in
 which they are forbidden. viz in persons
 subject to cephalic congestion - Hematemis,
 & Ruptures. ~~and~~ They shd be given continuously
 in pregnancy. To children having ~~cases of~~

^{a note}
+ ~~from page 8 a note from~~ Dr Jackson recom-
-mends them in all fevers in which the secretions
are performed with difficulty. This is often
the case in the kidneys & liver. He says hot
water and Alkaline salt taken, or the pedi-
-curium used before them, renders this ope-
-ration more certain.

✓ Always remember they are proper
in ~~some~~ the fevers of one season and not
of another. Of this ~~you~~ there are some remark-
-able proofs in De Haen's Ratio ^{they} ~~videndi~~.

Vol. 1. p 250. Recollect further that ^{may given}
with safety after the system is too much reduced to bear bleeding,
~~purges or sweats~~ Recollect likewise ^{lastly} they do most service
when given in the forming ~~states~~ of fever especially
the fevers from Rixis & Idiomatica matris exhalationis.

✓ 4 To Abstract nourishment from the
body by discharging Chyle as fast as it for-
-m'd whether in the Stomach or Liver, &

They may be given ³ with safety to all times.
~~those prohibitory circumstances~~
They soon recover from their effects, and
are most benefitted ~~the~~ by them.

The emetic preparations of Antimony
are preferable to all others in fever. The
Dysenteric state of fever is excepted. + ∇

3 Purges are indicated in fever of high
morbid excitement 1 To remove the stimulus
from the focus. 2 To loosen their pressure
on adjoining blood vessels & viscera, particularly
the Aorta descendens - the Liver, Kidneys &
neck of the bladder ^{3 To discharge acid bile from the bowels.} 3 To create an Artificial
~~to they carry off the~~ weak part and thus to Abstract to them
the morbid excitement out of the blood vessels.

In this state of fever, the Coniunctiva?
always be opened two or three times
a day. But in fever which shows a

✓ In all fevers subject to paroxysms particularly
the Antennal bilious fevers, purges should be
given on those days in ~~the~~ which there is
an absence of paroxysm, or a remission of
fever, or at the close of the paroxysm. They
operate with ^{in a less dose and} more ease & certainty at those
times ^{from the weaker & more relaxed state of the system,} than when the excitement & excitability
of the bowels are translated to the blood vessels.
I wish this remark to be remembered for
your patients will often suggest to you the
inferiority of a purge to instead of leading to
moderate a paroxysm of fever.

Dr Sydenham has forbidden purges about
the crises of fever. This advice is founded upon his
belief in the doctrine of morbid matter & evacuation.
The purges ~~it was~~ he supposed would interrupt
nature in her efforts to discharge this morbid
matter when concocted from the body. There can
be no objection to purges about the crises of fevers
when any of the circumstances formerly mentioned
indicate them. In bilious fevers

4

disposition to pass off by the bowels, they should be given so as to keep up a gentle Diarrhoea every day. —

The purges should be lenient, active or drastic according to the state of the bowels. Liquid purges generally wash the bowels most generally. Epsom⁺ Salt, & ~~several~~ dissolved, or infused in water are very useful for this purpose. Castor Oil is evacuates likewise copiously from the bowels. ^{Sulphur is also} acts powerfully on the lower bowels. Calomel & Iod: or Rhub: are most proper in bilious cases of all kinds.

✓ You will recollect the cases mentioned in our Therapeutics in which they are improper.

Glysters are very important Remedies in cases of great morbid Action. They
+ not all done at once sitting?

it is of consequence to inspect, or inquire
into the nature of the stools which are dis-
-charged by purges. If they are of their natural
color & smell, - purges have given no relief.
Continue them in all such cases, until
they bring away with them black or green
or ~~and~~ of an acid or exoriating ~~gru-~~
stools of a peculiarly offensive smell, ^{such}
-type. Stools come from the upper intestines, &
thus relieve all the contiguous parts,
whereas ~~fecal~~ ^{fecal} stools come only from the
lower bowels, and hence their ^{comparative} ~~inefficiency~~ ^{ineffectuality} in
lessening the fever.

5
remove those parts of the feces which are
often ^{so} fixed in the Rectum - Caecum, and
Colon as to be beyond the action of purges.
2 ~~They abstract~~ ^{prepare} That the feces stagnate
in those bowels so as not to be removed
by purges is evident from bilious stools being
often discharged by purges without the
least fecal smell, just as fecal
stools are often discharged in the bilious
yellow fever with ^{out} bile, and the other con-
-itants of the upper bowels.

2 Glycer relieve the Liver - Aorta - Liver - Kid-
-neys & Bladder from the pressure of the
feces on those parts.

3 They often remove, sickness, & Vomiting.

4 They excite a grateful action on the
bowels, which tends to loosen Disease in
other parts of the body.

✓ Dr Sydenham describes a chronic fever
in which the system sunk under the op-
eration of purges, but was relieved by the
more gentle evacuations induced by Glysters.
There are cases in which life may be saved

but less success above the living point.
There is a sudden ^{quicker} action of the system below
that point, as he is followed by death, the
system first ~~from a purge~~ has often brought
several instances of which

~~is mentioned~~ ^{by Dr Sydenham}
There is more danger from this ^{excess} than from venia or even 15.

6 By stimulating the Rectum they
derive morbid excitement from other
parts of the body. The good effects of a stim-
ulus on that part, may be lessened from
the relief which the piles & fistula in ano
often give of other general diseases. I shall
hereafter mention a case of Vertigo, & of
monocle ~~consumption~~ cured by a fistula
in ano. The French are much of this
to be lamented that the prejudices we enter-
tain ag^t this remedy from our English
Physicians (who are opposed to it because it is
a popular remedy in France) prevent our
drawing all the advantages we might
from it. Glyster Syringe should
of the furniture of every house as there
are few diseases especially of Children, in
which this Glyster is not useful.

7 Suppositories. These

5 They disturb the system much less than
purgers, and can be given & retained when
purgers are rejected by the stomach. ✓
~~See by Dr. Sydenham in form of the one the day of a fever~~
Glysters Act by their quality, and
~~amount to a point~~
Quantity in form. ~~of warm water~~
with salt. Envelopes & Oil is ~~also~~ is a ~~good~~
~~to be used in a case of fever~~
Glyster for common fever. ~~of~~
water or more may be given with those
ingredients when we wish to accompany
the active ingredients with the stimulus
of distention. Castor Oil and purging salts
add to their activity. They should be given
2 or 3 times a day. ✕

4 Sweating medicines. These are external
and internal. These are covering the
body with blankets. This mode of sweating
was used by Dr. Sydenham when his
brethren compelled him to lay aside the

are useful in many cases especially in the
fevers of Children. They may be made of Wax
hard Soap - or Alum.

✓ or brisks heated, and covered with ^{flannel} linen or
water, and applied to the feet - thighs & body
belong to this Class of Lincths. of these ex-
ternal ~~ways~~ modes of Sweating, the 1st: the 2nd:
the 6th, and the 8th only should be used. They
are all safe, and they incommode the patient
least. The warm and Vapor bath cannot be
used without taking the patient out of bed,
and this, by its stimulus, counteracts the ex-
- ~~ternal~~ Determination we wish to give ^{the} fluids
to the external parts of the body without in-
- creasing the Action of the Muscles and
blood vessels.

7
Cure in the Cure of the Plague^{2^d}. Gently
moving a warming pan ~~over~~ ^{the} filled
with Coals over the body thus covered & has
been known instantly to bring on a
sweat. ^{3rd} Dr Darwin recommends covering
the head, ~~and~~ as to oblige the patient
to inhale his own breath. It certainly
diffuses a sudden heat all over the body,
as Schoolboys know who get into a cold
bed at night. ^{4th} Hot Sweet Oil has lately
been used to induce sweats in ^{the Plague in} Egypt.
It succeeds only in the forming state of
that fever. ^{5th} The Warm Bath has been used
to excite sweats in fever - also ^{6th} ~~hot~~ application
of flannels dipped in hot water impregnated
with stimulating herbs, Salt, or ashes.
^{7th} The Vapor Bath has been used for the
same purpose. ^{8th} Bottles filled with hot

+ Dr Jackson recommends them ~~also~~ highly in
all cases in ^{wh} the secretions are performed
with difficulty. This is often the case in the
kidneys & liver. He says hot water - or an
alkaline salt taken before them - also the
medicines all under their operation more
certain.

They were suggested ~~by~~ ^{its} his theory of
fever which placed the proximate cause
of it in a position upon the extremity
which he supposed was to be removed by
of the capillary vessels. They should be
erecting the action of the stomach.
agreed with that theory. He lived they
oldans did much good, but often harm.
Even admitting them to be useful, there
are so many Remedies so much more
so, and with all ^{so much} disagreement, that
they should never be resorted to. I know
of few more distressing symptoms than
a sick Stomach for a year. ~~So~~ why then
It is our duty at all times to relieve it -
but never - never to create - or increase it.

Nov. 1848
on internal remedies & I never wrote the book
body in 2 vols. 1048

but cannot always limit them to
a rank. They would with that degree of
explanation not be the same. I am
3 in a row, average 2 at a time. I am
not in a hurry.

1. They are generally offensive to the people,
and require some other means to be
used. Depleting and so on.

I have been applying this to
that they are remedies of necessity, and to be
resorted to only when no other is capable
of producing a direct salutary effect.

There are, notwithstanding these objections
to the use of sweating remedies, certain
occasions in which they are highly pro-
picious. ^{There are} when a person has a disposition to
relieve or deplete himself by "sweating". This is
to be done in a moderate manner. It is
malignant humors. It is better to be
relieved by a moderate sweat than to be
sweated. I have seen an instance of this
in the case of a man who was cured only
to profuse sweat excited by a warm bath. It is
a very physical remedy. A person who is
relieved by a moderate sweat when the
humors are given to him for that purpose.

I know how long to continue them, as they
do harm unless they complete the cure. They

~~from 20 to 1500 grains of tartaric acid~~

should be permitted - at a certain stage of
pusiness to

be & cherished - but if over-promoted, no
more than a sediment in the Urine. are accidental
effects like that in the evening or bed in Urine!
✓ Dr Jackson has happily said of it that it is

a remedy of necessity, and to be resorted to when
no other is known capable of producing Dissect^a

- by salutary effects".

~~man add. frictions have in two cases
from the smell induced great weakness. Recol.
- cut part of earth oil in East Indies - men
who work in it have double wages from the
debility induced by its smell.~~

3 There are a great number of medicines commended for
coughs & croup. They are all
I need not name them. ~~Opium~~ is

rendered more active by a combination
of Opium with them. Sydenham objects to them
We don't know when morbid matter is fit for expulsion.
In the beginning of pertussis, and Sympliciter. We don't
at the first of Indigestion in fever is

recollect the cause in which they were
forbidden, & in which they are indicated.

They are indicated in all fevers where ner-
-ve shows a disposition to throw off
a fever by the pores, but even in these
cases they are ^{to be} aided by previous deple-
-ting remedies in fevers of great morbid excitement.

5 Medicinal Ala goes have lately been
much used in fevers of great morbid
action. Mercury is chiefly used for this
purpose. I formerly mentioned the mag-
-ner of using it, & ^{Bleeding} ^{Dissection} ^{Permits}
accelerate ~~its~~ its action, But they do

V There is a certain grade or point of
fever in which they are most proper.
- That is when the pulse is descending to
Typhoid, or typhoid states. Before that
point - they stimulate too much, & often
occasion painful - and even gangrenous
sores - below it - they do no service, for
the system is below this stimulus. To
this remark the fevers of 1803 & 1805 in
Philad^a furnished exceptions. Blisters applied
before the system descended to the striking
point ~~did~~ did service by saving the
brain & stomach. Ho I called it a
salivation by the wrists. & Desgenettes

It is a good sign when they open the
furnace of the pulse. also when they
produce strangury. — D^r Desgenettes
says he found them highly useful
in the Egyptian plague. They performed

1500 grains have been found insufficient for that
not ensure it. It seldom salivates more than
purpose in the West Indies. ^{chronic} In fevers which run their
in one out of four cases. How improper
course in 3 or 5 days, it seldom has time to reach the mouth.
them to rely upon it exclusively in the

Cure of malignant fevers where the pulse
will bear other depleting remedies! Where
they are ^{not} forbidden, it should be our that
Arachoi, and happily in these cases it
more frequently & suddenly attacks the
mouth, from the feeble action of the

... to the
blood vessels offering no resistance to its immediate
passage to that part of the body. Dr Jackson says
it never salivates with a day or two of fever when
applied by the force of an instrument or finger
as of friction in fevers of great morbid
action it always does harm. Recollect the cases
in which it was forbidden in our therapeutic
[Glister deplete in but a small quantity] of
course they are proper as evacuations only
when they are applied to the seat, or near to
the seat of a disease. V

wonders he says when applied on the 2nd
3rd & 4th day, by preventing, or removing
lethargies & metastases to the brain ^{with the} ~~but~~
which ^{were} two thirds of the sick are attacked on
the first day". ~~beneficial~~

✓ ^{See Another} ~~Advantage~~ ^{was} derived from
this practice besides exposing the body to
the action of the cool or cold air, & that
is - the circulation of the blood towards
the head was retarded, and head ache &
Cephalic congestions and Effusions - thus
prevented, or cured. Dr Wallis says in a
note in his edition of D Sydenham that he
had a friend who after drinking, became
drowsy if he laid down, but the wine
had no effect upon him in a sitting posture for =

We come next to the Remedies which
Abstract Principles. These are

1 Cold - in the form of air - water, &c.

The Air of a sick room should be regulated by the heat of the body and state of the pulse.

A person to whom 62° are agreeable
in health, in a fever in which ^{the heat of} the body
is raised to 102° , ~~and~~ will be in
his natural temperature at 22° , - of course
it will be necessary when practicable to reduce
it in such cases

The heat of a sick room in such cases
means so low ~~at~~ ^{22°}.

though by no means so low as the
by cold air & this air should be applied

equally to every part of the body. It was

to effect this, Dr Sydenham so often directs
his patients to be ^{taken} ~~drawn~~ out of bed, and

to sit up as much as possible. In
cases which forbid this ^{emotion or sitting up} which many

[in view of its idea]
= placing patients before a fire, take care to protect
their feet from the cold air that creeps under
the door, by ~~placing~~ ^{placing} them upon a brick or stool.
& rising out of bed, & much more walking
& riding. The greater mortality of patients in
the city yellow fever hospital, than in private
houses was owing in part to their lying over
stimulated in walking or riding to it. They
often came in without pulses & some died a few
hours afterwards.

from the body
+ It abstracts more heat, than cold air from its
greater capacity of for caloric; it ~~proves~~ ^{the skin exerts}
some pressure upon the skin, and it can be applied
~~without~~ to the body without acting upon the lungs.

+ Treatise upon this remedy, tells us
he had used it with the same success in
the Scarlet fever, that he had in fever of
the bowels. ~~The Dr says the heat of the~~
~~body in case of this fever was 115°.~~
~~of fever and its direct advantage.~~

It goes to no I use Cold Water

do, the Cool air may be applied ^{to} ~~by~~ the body
by exposing the patient's body to it, Uncovered
in his bed. I say many fevers forbid even

Cold water has many Advantages over cool
or Cold air. It can be procured at all seasons,
and it is more durable in its effects than

Air. [†] Many late Accounts of Travellers into
Africa & Asia
~~the Eastern countries~~ show that Cold water

is chiefly relied upon for the Cure of
fevers ~~in~~ by the Natives of those Countries.

It appears to have been a very ancient
remedy. Mohammed in his last illness, ^{which was a fever with} his
Biographer Gagnier says, called to his wives
(^{color moriens})

to pour cold water upon him. He was re-
freshed by it, but afterwards died. Bruce

says the Natives of Mapual cure
their bilious fevers by lying in beds drench-

ed from time to time in cold water.
~~It was in the last edition of his~~

V ~~except~~ except such exercises are used
 expend excitability as well
 with it as reduce excitement. We read of
 a man being cured, who swam across the
 Thames in the delirium of the plague ^{of 1665}. Dr
 McLen mentions a similar case of a man
 being cured of a fever by jumping ~~over~~ into the
 sea from on board the ship Castle Indiaman.
~~Theater~~ ~~Application of~~
 + cold water is improper 1 ~~ind.~~ early
 stage of fever before the reduction of morbid
 excitement - for ~~the~~ the skin is then shd.
 be first rendered insensible of its action by
 accumulating excitabⁿ on its surface.
 Qd. and emetics are best for this purpose. 2
 It is improper ~~when~~ the body is covered
 with sweat. 3 In fever with great morbid
 congestions in ^{the} head - liver & lungs. It
 increases them - hence less proper in some ^{cases}
 of our Antennarial fever than in typhoid fever ^{of 9. Br.}
 - It is hostile to the ~~form~~ ^{form} taken in ^{the} ~~the~~ heat is intense.

3 The Stimulus of Sound & slight should
 be carefully abstracted in all cases of
 great excited excitement. no persons
 should be admitted into the room in
 such patients are confined, & even con-
 -versations with their physician should be
 sparing. Light should be excluded. It
 is a beautiful stimulus where
 there is a tendency to delirium. Dr. Fuller
 found the pulse reduced by excluding the light from a
 room & the patient in a minute in a person in health.
 4 The invigorating & assuring should be
 abstracted by and the mind kept in a
 state rather depressed by moderate fear, than
 undue confidence in a recovery. The late
 Dr. Richardson informed me that he once
 saw a soldier who had been taken up af-
 -ter ~~depression~~ ^{surviving} a most violent
 attack of the small pox during the whole
 course of which he believed he was

